

In both sightings, it was quite clear that the birds had a brown breast and abdomen.

The area lies about 300 kilometres NE of Meekatharra. The ranges are the easternmost large hills of the Proterozoic sequence and occur toward the southern boundary of the Naberu basin. It is probable that small populations of this bird occur throughout to the north and west wherever the right habitat occurs.

—DON REID, Leonora.

Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*) near Leonora.—A visit to Malcolm Dam, 7 miles east of Leonora, on November 3, 1974, led to my recording two Marsh Sandpipers. Two medium-sized waders were noticed on the north side of the dam, on a broad, recently emerged flat, in company with 10 Banded Plover (*Zonifer tricolor*).

The birds were later approached on foot, and observed from 50 up to 20 metres. The Banded Plovers flew off, leaving the sandpipers by themselves, feeding along the water's edge. My field notes are as follows:—2 Sandpipers, somewhat smaller than a Banded Plover. Black, long, straight bill, yellowish-green legs. Faint speckling on sides of shoulders forming a saddle. Speckled wing coverts. Pronounced white eyebrow mark. White forehead. White rump and tail while flying. Call a 'tehew-tehew-tehew'. Time of observation 1630 WST. Observed through 7 x 50 binoculars.

The size of the birds, the white rump and tail, leg and bill colour are diagnostic of *Tringa stagnatilis*. Their sighting so far inland is easily explained by the exceptional winter rains throughout the North-eastern Goldfields in 1973 and 1974. The numerous water-filled lakes and claypans have formed a favourable habitat for several of the migrating waders. Lack of observers rather than lack of birds in this area is no doubt responsible for the paucity of previous records.

—DON REID, Leonora.

Supplementary Notes on Turtledoves, *Streptopelia*, in Western Australia.—A summary of the results of an inquiry into the introduction and spread of the turtledoves in Western Australia appears in the *Western Australian Naturalist*, vol. 6, 1958, pp. 90 and 112, and in vol. 9, 1965, p. 153. The following are a few personal observations made during the ensuing ten years. *Streptopelia senegalensis* is now more properly called the Laughing Dove, and *S. chinensis* the Spotted Dove, but to avoid confusion I have retained the older vernaculars—Senegal Turtledove and Indian Turtledove—to conform with the earlier articles.

HARVEY: Senegal—This species appears to have increased slightly in numbers and is no longer confined to a limited area immediately north of the main shopping centre. Up to six birds frequent my garden on the southern edge of the town.

Indian—I first saw this species in Harvey on December 3, 1970. The only prior record of which I am aware was in 1956. On November 5, 1972, a bird appeared at my home and continued to frequent the area until mid-August 1973. A bird was recorded in July 1974.

ROCKINGHAM: Senegal—This species has increased greatly in numbers at Point Peron where they nest and roost in, and generally frequent, the thickets of Coast Wattle, *Acacia rostellifera*. I saw 14 birds together, apparently assembling to roost, in April 1966.

WILLIAMS: Senegal—This species appeared to have a tenuous hold in 1955. While passing through the town in May 10, 1974, I saw one dove fly to a pine tree by the Albany Highway.

The following previously unrecorded localities have come to my notice:

KONDININ: Senegal—One noted on September 6, 1966.

KULIN: Senegal—One noted on May 28, 1971.

MEENAR: Senegal—Noted from train on January 28, 1967.

NAREMBEEN: Senegal—One noted in the town on March 24, 1967. I have since found them to be fairly frequent.

PINJARRA: Senegal—Two, seen separately, on July 25, 1970. This appears to be the first definite record of this species in Pinjarra.

SERPENTINE: Senegal—One bird noted on February 1, 1966.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Harvey.

Movements of the Spotted Pardalote.—The following table summarizes all observations which I have made of the occurrence of Spotted Pardalotes, *Pardalotus punctatus*, at various stations, arranged in order from north to south, within their range in south-western Australia.

LOCATION	Period of Observance. (dates inclusive)	Period of Occurrence.
WOOROLOO	1951-1953	Mar.-Sept.
ROCKINGHAM	1937-1940	Apr.-Oct.
WILLIAMS	1954-1955	May.-Oct.
HARVEY (Plain)	1963-1975	Apr.-Aug.
HARVEY (Range)	1963-1975	Mar.-Oct.
COLLIE	1956-1961	Feb.-Nov.

February and November qualify for inclusion in the Collie "Period of Occurrence" on the strength of only one record in each month.

The pattern revealed is consistent with the statement in *Birds of Western Australia*, by Serventy and Whittell; "There appears to be an annual autumn movement from the south to the Perth district which in some years may be quite considerable. The birds appear during May and stay to nest in the spring."

From points south of Collie I have only incidental records, e.g. from Pemberton, Nornalup, Yallingup and the Stirling Ranges. Significantly, some of these are summer records.

All the foregoing points to a movement from the south during the cooler, wetter months and a return movement in spring, some birds remaining in the south throughout the year.

However, much of the above is an over simplification. The movement in any one area is not predictable. On Harvey townsite, for example, no Spotted Pardalotes were recorded in either 1970 or in 1974. In 1971 they were recorded in May only and in 1972 in May and June only. *Birds of Western Australia* indicates that the number of individuals appearing may vary considerably from year to year.

I suspect, too, that habitat, or associated food supply, available in an area may influence the occurrence of Spotted Pardalotes. In the Rockingham district they seemed to favour the Tuart, *Eucalyptus gomphocephala* and about Collie, the Flooded Gum, *E. rudis*, along the water-courses. The Bullieh, *E. megacarpus*, may be favoured in the Darling Range and the Spotted Pardalote appears to be an integral part of the Karri, *E. diversicolor*, association. All these factors tend to obscure the underlying pattern of movement.

The foregoing observations and deductions are placed on record in the hope that other observers will be encouraged to fill in the gaps in the outline presented.

—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Harvey.